

and Sir Andrew pardon us for the employment!) we counted standing in a line at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, eight hundred and sixty-four!

On that day we will venture to say, were perambulating the walks, giving nuts to the elephant, and handfuls of gingerbread to the bears—the agreeable representation of an annual expenditure of four millions two hundred and twenty thousand pounds. But this is nothing. At the same hour you have counted the equipages in Regent-street, you discover from a friend who compares notes with you, that he could scarcely leave the Park from the string of carriages enclosed in three rows deep. Another, at the same moment has had his cap damaged in threading his way through the crowd of vehicles in Piccadilly. And each of the lines of streets leading up to the Regent's Park, from Harley street to Broker street are equally swarming. There were certainly individuals at Rome as rich as our own Dukes of Southernland or Buccleuch; but we deny *in toto* that any thing like this degree of wealth was equally diffused.

And this brings us the same point to which a view of the gluttony to Vitellus brings to the erudite Brotier with regard to the riches of old Rome. The learned annotator takes his estimate from the fortunes of two or three individuals, and the question of individual wealth we are willing to concede. He says he will take his example, not from Crassus, the richest man of his day, with the exception of Sylla, but from one Caius Licinius Claudius Isodorus—a man "status ignobilis"—whose will was proved 1845 years ago, in the Prerogative Court of Rome, and his property was sworn to in the usual form. In spite of great losses in the civil war, he left 4,116 slaves; 3,900 yoke of oxen; of other cattle 57,000 head; and in hard cash 461,920 12 6d.

Now, taking the slaves at the low rate of thirty pounds a piece, the oxen at eighteen pounds a yoke, and the cattle of all sorts at three shillings a head; we may set down the said ignobilis gentleman as cutting up to his expectant heirs to the tune of seven hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds which, after all, is not nearly so much as has been left by many gentlemen who have been the artificers of their own fortunes, within the last few years in this very town. It is generally believed that Sir Robert Peel had a list furnished to him of fifteen hundred of his own supporters whose united fortunes would pay off the national debt; and this, taking the debt at seven hundred and fifty millions; gives a neat little property to each of them of five hundred thousand pounds.—*Abridged from Blackwood's Mag.*

### Latest from Florida.

#### FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Poinsett, Capt. Trahen, from Black Creek, via Savannah, we learn that Gen. Jesup was at Volusia, that the main body of the army was concentrated at Fort Mellon, and that the captive Chief Coahujo was to act as guide to the army, during the campaign.

A correspondent has forwarded us the following letter by the Poinsett: GAREY'S FERRY, (Black Creek) Nov. 18: To the Editors of the Courier:

"It may be interesting to know what movements the army in Florida is making in order to open the campaign.

"It is the intention to enter the country now occupied by the Indians by four different routes. One detachment proceeds to Charlotte Harbor—another from Tampa Bay direct to Fort Mellon and the vicinity, by the pass called the Buffalo Ford—the third moves from St. Augustine to Musquito and Indian River, and the fourth up the St. Johns to Fort Mellon and the Lake beyond Lake Monroe.

"The posts at Volusia and Fort Mellon have been re-established by parties sent in advance. Four hundred of 3d Dragoons, under Col. Twigg, went up in steam boats to Volusia and disembarked, intending to march thence towards Fort Mellon.

"The 3d and 4th Regiments of Artillery, under Col. Bankhead, including Ringgold's Mounted Artillery, left Garey's Ferry and proceeded up the St. Johns, determined to establish a post about 40 or 50 miles above Lake Monroe, near a Lake recently discovered, and supposed to be in the vicinity of the point where the main body of Indians are said to be concentrated.

Gens. Jesup and Eustis has gone up to the scene of operations. The ardent desire of all is to meet the enemy concentrated. The troops are in excellent health, and although a great number are recruits, still they have been drilled incessantly, and will 'stand up to their fodder' like men and volunteers.

"Should the Indians adopt the Fabian system, and scatter into small bands, they may give a great deal of trouble; if they should make a fight and adopt the other expedient, it may reasonably be supposed that matters will be brought to an end in good season.

"Brig. Gen. Eustis is assigned to command all the troops west of the St. Johns to the Outhlacoochie River, Gen. Armstrong to Tampa Bay, Gen. Hernandez East of the St. Johns.

"The steam boats Charleston, Forester, Santee, Camden and James Adams, are all up the river.

Very respectfully, yours,  
AN OFFICER U. S. A.

### Foreign News.

Office of the New York Gazette.  
November 24, 1837.

By the arrival of the *Lorena*, Captain Arquhart, we have received Paris and Havre journals of the 14th, and London of the 13th October. They contain nothing later from Spain.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 12.—Twelve o'clock.—The settlement for account is passing off quietly. The price of money is 93 1-4 to 3-8, and 93 1-2 to 5-8 for account. Exchequer Bills are 50 52 pm. Spanish Stock is quoted at 20 1-2 to 1-4 with, and 19 3-8 to 1-2 without div. coupons; Def. is 6 5-8 to 7-8, Pas. 4 5-8 to 7-8. Portuguese Bonds are 39 1-2; Three 25 1-2 to 26.

Two o'clock.—Consols unvaried.  
Four o'clock.—Consols for account closed at 92 5-8 a 3-4.

The money market does not appear to have been much affected by the publication of the revenue tables, but the deficiency is large, and must render the fundholder necessarily anxious as to the future progress of our commerce. It is said that the returns issued yesterday are much less unfavorable than the Chancellor for the Exchequer had anticipated, and that he considers the present diminution of the public resources as one of temporary existence merely. The October quarter is usually less productive than either of the other three, and the fortunate termination of the harvest is, moreover, a circumstance which, it must be acknowledged, holds out the promise of some improvement. It is, nevertheless, much to be desired that our foreign trade should be put upon a better and safer footing than at present. Our commercial derangements with the United States will not, we are of opinion, be of very long continuance, but while the present system of interference in the affairs of Spain and Portugal is persevered in, there can be little prospect of any amelioration as regards our relations with those two countries. The Chancellor is understood to have prepared himself for a defalcation of at least half a million more than that which has actually occurred upon the quarter just ended.—*Post.*

Gen. Cass and his family have left Alexandria to visit the city of Cairo.—*Chronicle.*

#### PARIS, Oct. 13.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Oct. 13, half-past 4.—The market has been brisk, and the Funds, both French and foreign have continued to rise. Cash, Fives have increased 15c; Threes, 8c.

The American brig Latona, changed in name, and under Portuguese colors, sails this very day for the coast of Africa, in order to take a cargo of slaves; it is to be hoped that she may be fallen in with by some of our cruisers.—*Lisbon correspondent Post.*

HAVRE, Oct.—Cotton.—Our prices for this article, which for several preceding weeks had been fully sustained, and presented every appearance of continuing so for some time, have suddenly receded in consequence of recent advices, stating a decline in prices at Liverpool, combined with the receipt of extensive supplies from the United States. The recent arrivals have made holders more anxious to effect sales, and United States Cottons, with the exception of ordinary qualities, have consequently receded about 2d. during the week. The sales of the week have been 4564 bales; the imports 3267 bales. The decline in prices submitted to by holders, and the existence of a greater choice, has induced purchasers to appear more freely in market, and the demand has generally been active.

Wholesale.—Prices have advanced within the last few days, and sales of 37,000 lbs. to arrive per Fortune, from New York, have been made at 1f 50 a 1f 55, and 25,000 on the spot at 1f 52 1-2 a 1f 57 1-2.

Coffee.—The inactivity previously noticed continues, and prices in most cases a shade lower.

Sugar.—No change of any moment has occurred in the market since our last report.

HAYTI.—A speck of war seems to be gathering on the horizon of Hayti, if we may judge from the contents of a recent proclamation of the President. An old standing controversy between that government and France, it seems, has never yet been settled. It relates to an indemnity due to France, for certain losses and spoils upon her commerce, having their origin in the revolution, which resulted in the independence of Hayti. By an agreement between the parties, a certain amount was to have been paid to France by Hayti, in annual instalments. Owing to a falling off in her agricultural productions, and the embarrassments of trade, producing a deficiency in her revenues, the latter government has found it inconvenient and impossible to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty. This failure on the part of the republic, led to a proposition from the President for a change of the terms of payment, offering after certain arrangements were effected, to apply one million of francs per annum to the liquidation of the balance still due on the indemnity. The French government have not shown a disposition to listen to those overtures, but on the contrary, charge their delinquent debtor with an intention to evade altogether the provisions of the existing treaty, refusing to alter the stipulations of the ordinance previously ratified by the two govern-

ments, and declaring that no other agreement should be made the basis, to the question in treaty between them. As the negotiations progressed, the difficulties grew in magnitude till they threaten to break out into an open rupture. It is said that the French commissioner is now on his way to St. Domingo, attended by an armed squadron for the purpose of enforcing the claims of his government. The President of Hayti, alluding to the reported invasion, declares—"That if the Commissioner comes surrounded with the accoutrements of war, with the design of imposing upon us conditions which every free people should blush to accept, the nation will recast its primitive energy. It will be faithful to the oath it has taken, to defend to the last grasp, their rights and independence. Haytians! be calm, but ready for every event. May your confidence always respond to the devotion of the President of Hayti, to your most sacred interests." This language partakes very much of the tone of defiance, while at the same time, it is manly and dignified. Any act of aggression on the part of France, will no doubt meet with desperate resistance. Hayti is far inferior to her adversary in military force and capabilities for carrying on a protracted war, but there are many circumstances in her favor. She will be the invaded party. The contest will be on her own soil, where the invader always fights to disadvantage, and in this instance, will have to contend with a climate, which has proved more deadly to foreign armies than the weapons of the country's defenders. Such, however, is the disparity in the forces of the belligerent parties that no other result can be anticipated, but the eventual subjugation of the Island, should France bring against the power of her vast armaments.

### From New Orleans.

#### TEXAS.

The brig *Halcyon* from Galveston Bay, has just arrived, bringing several passengers and a cargo of cotton.

We are furnished by Col. W. E. Walker, just from the city of Houston, with the following statement in regard to the present affairs of that beautiful and interesting country. The Texian Congress is still in session; and occupied with a great press of business of the highest importance to the people of the whole Republic. As yet but one act has been passed of a general nature, and that is a law regulating elections. The two Houses have before them Bills upon the all absorbing subjects of the Land, Currency, Navy, &c., and what will be the final action upon them, it would be difficult to divine. It is believed an entire new Land System will be adapted to the present situation of the country, and altogether much calculation of the detection of frauds and impositions in Land Titles. Much anxiety prevails throughout the country, in relation to the Land Office, which would doubtless tend much to promote the settlement of the country, and enhancing the value of land. The office will certainly be opened by the first of March next, unless there should be a general invasion of the country, an event at this time altogether improbable.

The subject next in importance is the currency, upon which the two Houses are directly at issue, and upon which nothing is likely to be done, except in a spirit of amicable compromise. The Senate have before them a Bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue drafts to the amount of one million of dollars; and the House of Representatives a Bill, authorizing the issue of three millions, the supposed amount of the public debt, both of which bills contemplate a pledge of the Public Domain, and of the public faith, for the final redemption of the drafts. The friends of the first, contend that not more than one million of dollars could be made good at this time, by a pledge of the faith of the Republic, and that throwing out three millions of paper over a sparsely populated country like that of Texas, would inevitably depreciate it in value; which is believed by those the least acquainted with the subject of financing, to be a very fair and impartial view of the matter. It is believed however, from the contrariety of opinions upon the subject, that nothing more will be done than to place the civil and military scrip upon an equality, and make it alike receivable in all government dues, which could not fail to raise it all greatly from its present low and depreciated value.

Both Congress and the people at large, seem to be duly alive to the important subject, at this time, of the Navy. Large appropriations have doubtless been made by this time for speedily bringing upon the Gulf a sufficient naval force for protecting her whole coast. The recent disasters at Galveston have left the coast in a defenceless and vulnerable condition; and if the enemy should ever think seriously of fitting out another expedition against Texas, it would be by the transportation of troops through the Gulf at different points on the coast. But they will always find such difficulty in landing their troops, that it will be an easy matter for the Texans to concentrate a sufficient force to repel their attacks. And as to an expedition by land, the Mexicans are well aware they could effect nothing, as they would be compelled to march their forces over a large tract of desolate and depopulated territory, where they would run the risk of starvation, and the loss of their property from the depredations of straggling Indians. In fact, situated as

Texas is, her subjugation by Mexico, is beyond the reach of possibility. And the policy of the Texian government at this time is to furlough and disband the army, to relieve the country entirely of the exigencies of a military establishment, and rely upon the militia, which is believed to be sufficient for all purposes of defence.

Several other matters of public interest were expected to engage the attention of the representatives of the people; and among others, the removal of the seat of government from Houston to some eligible and central site in the upper country, which had already produced considerable excitement, and no little sectional feeling. The motive which seems to actuate many in this measure, is laudable—it is to enable the government to avail itself, by the location of this seat of government upon the public domain, of the proceeds of the sales of lots, and thereby to bring a large revenue into the Treasury. It is therefore extremely doubtful whether another session of Congress will be held at the present seat of government.

The labors of the present Congress of Texas have been most assiduously devoted to the public interest, and cannot close without affecting some important results upon the future prospects of that growing republic. That body contains much talent, and sound practical sense; and they seem to have in view the establishing the legislation of the country upon a firm and durable basis.

Emigration from all quarters was pouring into the country to an extent hitherto unknown in the annals of any country, which cannot fail in a few years to make Texas, unaided and alone, a great and flourishing country. She certainly offers great inducements to the man of talents, enterprise and industry; and all who are desirous of connecting their future destinies with her, need have no fears even now of their persons and property, under the protecting wings of her single star.

## CAMDEN COURIER.

CAMDEN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

Owing to the resignation of John J. Blair, former Clerk of the Court, an election will be held on the second Monday and Tuesday in January next, to fill said vacancy. The managers of elections are required to open their respective boxes on the second Monday in January next, and the day following, for the purpose of electing a Clerk of the Court.

The election to be conducted in the same manner as the election for Representatives. The Managers to meet at the Court House in Camden, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, to count the votes and declare the election.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Columbia, on Monday last, and on Tuesday the Governor's Message was delivered. No business of interest has of course been yet transacted. We perceive that Mr. YEADON, of Charleston, gave notice on Monday, that he should, on the next day, introduce a Bill to enlarge the prison bounds of the several Districts in this State. This bill will no doubt embody the views expressed in an article, a part of which we copied last week from the Charleston Courier. We sincerely hope that the Legislature may give the subject that consideration, which the genius of the age in which we live demands.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We regret that it is not in our power to give our readers Gov. BUTLER'S Message this week, but the late hour at which it was received, and our limited number of hands, has prevented us from doing what we so much desired.

As we shall publish the Message next week, we will not now attempt an abstract. We may say, however, that it is a plain, unpretending document, making many excellent suggestions, and some, to say the least of them, of doubtful utility. Among the former we notice that he has repeated the recommendation of Gov. McDUFFIE, in urging the necessity of a Professorship of Modern Languages, and a Professorship of Civil and Military engineering, in the South Carolina College. Among the latter we would include that recommending that a portion of the Surplus Revenue received from the General Government, be expended in the erection of monuments. The short paragraph which His Excellency has devoted to the subject of Abolition, might as well have been omitted, for ought we can see, as it seems to be more intended for the instruction of the members of a different Legislative Assembly from that which he was addressing.

On the subject of our pecuniary embarrassments, and the situation of the Banks of this State, His Excellency dwells at considerable length. Having applied to the proper officers of the different Banks, for a statement of their situation, which was promptly complied with, an abstract of the whole is given, exhibiting them as in a most safe and healthy condition.

His Excellency makes the liabilities of all the Banks of the State 7,772 554 85, Their whole assets 19,256 162 78, The Stockholders in the various Banks are also bound, in case of failure, for double the amount of their Stock, say 15,182 202 60,

Making the whole security to the holders of the notes of the Banks 34,438 364 78, To this must be added the obligation of the State for the liabilities of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

We will not, however, dwell longer on the various subjects treated of in this document, but give it to our readers, so that they may themselves judge of its merits.

#### CONVENTION OF BANKS.

Last Monday was the day on which the Convention of Bank Representatives were to assemble in New York, for the purpose of endeavoring to make arrangements for an early redemption of specie payments. We have not yet heard the result of their deliberations.

### TROUBLE IN CANADA.

Her Majesty the Queen VICTORIA has some unruly subjects in this province. For the last twelve months the elements of revolution have been rife in Canada, but it was supposed that the number of malecontents were so few as to render a successful revolt so uncertain, that the idea would be abandoned, without the attempt being made. This seems however, to have been a mistake, as blood has already been shed, and the Montreal Courier, in detailing the particulars, says: "Virtually the whole neighborhood in which these events occurred, is already in a state of war." A great number of persons have been arrested and imprisoned, charged with high treason.

#### A QUANDARY.

The position at present occupied by those two great political giants, Mr. VAN BUREN and Mr. CALHOUN, have placed the friends of each in a most extraordinary and somewhat perplexing quandary. The question is constantly asked, whether Mr. CALHOUN has gone over to Mr. VAN BUREN, or vice versa, and the friends of each in replying to the question, assert that their leader has pursued the onward, firm and consistent "tenor of his way," and that the other has come over to him. For our own part, having eschewed politics, so far at least, as the Editorial department of the Courier is concerned, we shall not pretend to decide the perplexing question, particularly as we have at this present time of writing, no very particular affection for either one or the other of the parties. The settlement of the question is however, a desideratum, as many, very many, are in the position indicated by the caption of this article, and cannot be relieved until it is definitively decided. For instance, we heard a thorough going VAN BUREN man intimate the other day, that if he were satisfied that Mr. CALHOUN had gone over, he should not hesitate still to "go the whole hog," but, if otherwise, he didn't know what he should do. Under these circumstances the importance of having an authoritative decision of this question, is apparent; and as it is ascertained that the friends of the parties are divided in opinion on the subject, we suggest that the gentlemen themselves aid their followers in deciding the matter.

### Camden Price Current.

SATURDAY, December 2, 1837.

Cotton,	7 a 10
Corn, per bushel,	75 a 87
Flour, country, per barrel,	7 50 a 8
" Northern, do	00 00
Rice,	3 a 3 50
Sugar, per lb.	c9 a 12 50
Coffee,	14 a 15
Bacon,	12 1-2 a 15
Mackerel,	\$14 a 14 00
Salt, per sack,	\$3 a 3 50
Fodder, per cwt.	75 a 81
Whiskey,	62 a 66
Chickens,	18 a 20
Eggs,	18
Butter,	25 a 37
Beef,	7 a 8
Bagging, Hemp	22 a 26
" Tow,	19 a 24
Rain Hops	12 a 11
Twine,	31 a 37
Spermaceti Candles,	40 a 44
Tallow	12
Brown Shirting,	10 a 12
Bleach	10 a 12
Calicoes, Blue and Fancy,	10 a 16
" Stripes Indigo Blue,	10 a 16
Tickings,	12 a 16
Gun-powder, per keg,	18 a 25
Lead and Shot,	8 a 00
Molasses, N. O.	10 a 12
" Havana and Sweet,	50
Porter, London, per doz.	4 a 4 50
Raisins, Malaga Bunch,	4 a 4 00
Tobacco, Leftwich,	75
" Common,	12 a 16
Maderin, (best) per gal.	4 a 4 00
" Sicily,	2 a 2 00
Sherry	3 a 3 00

The Prices Current will be corrected weekly for this month, by Mr. Wm. J. Gerald.

### Obituary.

DIED.—On Saturday the 11th ult. in Columbus, Mississippi, Mrs. ELIZA SIMONDS, formerly of Camden, So. Cal.; aged 54 years. She was long a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. She knew in whom she believed, and felt confident, that "He was able to keep that, which she had committed unto Him against that day." Amidst her lingering sufferings, she manifested perfect resignation to the will of God. Her closing scene was calm and impressive. "Mark the perfect and behold the upright, for the end of such is peace."—"To die is gain."

WE are authorized to announce George J. McIntosh, as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the ensuing election in January next.

NEED RYE FOR SALE.—Apply to A. BURR.

Dec. 2 31 tf.

NOTICE.—The notes and accounts of J. L. Jones, for 1836, are placed in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him are requested to call at my office and settle.

Dec. 2, 1837. 31 3f. JOHN SMART.

TO SILK CULTURISTS.—Understanding that some persons about Columbia, contemplate embarking in the Silk culture, and as they may probably be others elsewhere, I have thought proper to give notice, that I will have some young trees of the Chinese Mulberry to sell.

If adequate encouragement could be expected, I could make arrangements to supply a considerable number annually, at the northern prices. I could easily, during the winter of 1838, supply from fifteen to twenty thousand, if I had any certainty of a demand for that number. Should any one desirous of obtaining a supply, drop me a note at this place, (Camden) it would soon come to hand, at Longtown, Fairfield District, where I reside. A knowledge of the probable demand at an early period would enable me to arrange my plans and operations to meet it.

Dec. 2 31 2t WM. ELLISON.

STAYED OR STOLEN.—From the subscriber at Stateburg, on the evening of the 22d Novr, a bay Mare, about 5 years old and 14 hands high. Said Mare has a small star in her face, and marks of this collar on one shoulder. Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to A. R. Ruffin in this place, or to Sanders at Stateburg, or to myself at my residence, shall be liberally rewarded and all expenses paid.

Dec. 2, 31 3f. H. H. WELLS.

The Columbia Telescope will give the above two insertions, and forward account to the subscriber for payment, at Privateer P. O., Sumter Dist.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. M. Jones, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. M. Jones will settle the business of the concern.

L. M. JONES.

F. S. BRONSON.

Nov. 25, 1837.